CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1830. [NO. 661.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

THE Subscribers offer for sale low for cash or country produce, the following articles, which comprise as general an assortment as can be found in this market, viz.

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O Rum,
3 pipes Cognac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } WINES,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp fit. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train. Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, tin hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.
Fayetteville, January 28, 1830. 60tf.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of Gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w.

To Rent.

WILL be rented, those commodious dwelling Houses and out Houses, belonging to the Estate of Duncan McLeran, deceased, the one situate on the corner of Dick and Potts Streets, formerly occupied as a residence by Dr. Cameron, the other situate near the top of Hay Mount, adjoining the residence of Mr. James Beggs.

Application may be made to the Subscriber on or before the 15th of February next, when, (if not previously rented) they will be rented at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*
January 25, 1830. 60-3w.

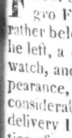
Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.
Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Entertainment.



The Subscriber having rented the establishment in this place formerly kept as a House of Entertainment by Mrs. Catharine McNeill, begs leave to inform the public generally, and particularly those persons who have heretofore given a preference to her House, that no pains will be spared in providing for and serving such as may be pleased to favor him with their calls; and having associated with him in business, Mr. L. Sheridan, whose exertions to give permanency and character to his own establishment in Elizabethtown, have afforded general satisfaction, he indulges a hope that similar success will crown our joint endeavours in this instance, and that we may be permitted to share in the public patronage.

J. F. BARNES & CO.
Lumberton, 23d January 1830. 60-2t.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.
December 3. tf.

New Advertisement.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED THE *FOLLOWING ARTICLES:*

200 Bags prime green COFFEE,
50 hhds. prime Porto-Rico and New Orleans SUGARS,
40 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 casks fresh Stone LIME,

Besides which, he has a General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, Leather, Rope and Bagging, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell very low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
January 21, 1830. 59-3t.

Valuable real Estate

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on the first day of March next, at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, all the *REAL ESTATE* (the Banking House excepted) belonging to the State Bank of North Carolina, in Fayetteville and its vicinity, consisting of Lots or Parcels of Ground with their Buildings and Improvements, and tracts of Land following, viz.

One Lot of Ground containing about an acre, on the south side of Mumford street, with a large and elegant two story Dwelling House, a large Ware House in good repair, a Stable and other out Houses thereon, known as the Mumford Place.

One Lot at the corner of Person and Dick streets, with a large two story House, occupied as a store and dwelling, and a large two story Warehouse thereon, formerly Henry Branson's.

One unimproved Lot, having about sixty feet front on Winslow street, and running back about one hundred and twenty feet.

Two unimproved Lots, on Hillsborough street, a little north of Maiden lane, one having about 50 and the other about 66 feet front and running back about 100 feet.

One Lot with a large three story unfinished brick House, intended for two stores and dwellings, adjoining the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Haymount, formerly Henry Branson's.

One Lot on Person street, with a large Warehouse thereon, rented to the Town as a public Flour Warehouse.

One Lot situate on a cross street between Person and Russell streets, with a handsome two story dwelling House, Kitchen, Garden, &c.

One Lot fronting on Person and Bow streets, a few yards east of the Town House, with a large Store House on each street, and convenient Warehouses back, formerly owned by Oliver Pearce.

One Lot with a convenient Warehouse thereon, and one or two vacant Lots adjoining situate between Gillespie and Dick streets, nearly opposite the State Bank, formerly Dun. Thompson's.

Several Lots and Warehouses in Lower Fayetteville, and two well known and convenient Wharves, all lately Duncan Thompson's.

A Lot with a two story House of two tenements, fronting on Hay street opposite the Mansion Hotel, and running back to old street, formerly Col. Clark's.

That elegant and desirable Residence on Hay Mount called the Mac Millan Place, with about twelve acres of ground. The Dwelling House is large and commodious, commanding a fine view of the town. The Garden and Out Houses have lately undergone considerable repair. This place is admirably calculated for a Summer Seat or permanent residence for persons leaving the low country in pursuit of health.

1120 acres of tolerably timbered Land, within two miles of Fayetteville, with an excellent Mill Seat, on a never failing stream running through the land, formerly the property of John Hadly.

640 acres of Land on Beaver Creek, within six miles of Fayetteville, formerly L. Newby's.

122 acres of Land, a little North West of Hay Mount, within a mile and a half of town, affording several healthy and pleasant situations for building, on which there are excellent Springs.

1081 acres of well wooded Sandhill Land, within four miles of Fayetteville, well calculated for summer residences, formerly John McKay, Jun's.

A Plantation of 300 acres of first rate Land on the East side of Cape Fear river, about 3 miles below Fayetteville, formerly Thomas Davis's.

50 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear, about 15 miles below Fayetteville, adjoining Lands belonging to the heirs of John Thames.

Very liberal credit will be given to the purchasers; particular terms made known at sale, which will be made by order of the President and Directors of said Bank.

DUNCAN CAMERON, *President.*
Raleigh, January 14, 1830. 59ts.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.
Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Choice Liquors, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust executed by John McLeran, Esq., for certain purposes therein mentioned, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Fayetteville, on

Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1830,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE:

The Store on the corner of Hay street and Market square, with the Warehouse.

The Dwelling House and Lot on Rowan street.

A small Dwelling House and Lot containing about half an acre, on Ramsay street, formerly owned by Samuel Salmon, and at present occupied by Mrs. Warden.

The Dwelling House, (Summer Residence) three miles from town, together with 76 acres of land.

One tract containing 139 acres, on upper Cross Creek, adjoining the lands of John Huske, and John D. Eccles.

One tract, on the waters of Carver's creek near the land of Nathan King and others, containing 300 acres.

One acre Lot on Hay Mount, unimproved.

One Lot on Ramsay street, containing two and a quarter acres.

One Lot on Cool Spring street, south of the Flour Warehouse, extending 99 by 50 feet.

A small Plantation in Wake County, about 18 miles from Raleigh, with a comfortable House and improvements, formerly owned by Kinchen Azours.

ALSO,

11 *NEGROES,*

CONSISTING OF MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

Two Horses, a Wagon and Cart, one Gig, Carryall and Harness; one Cow and Heifer.

A Pew, No. ——, in the Presbyterian Church.

20 Shares of State Bank Stock, sold subject to a pledge.

A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞ The above sale will take place at the Market House, and be continued there, and at the Dwelling House on Rowan Street from day to day, until the property is disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.

E. STEDMAN, *Trustee.*
January 21, 1829. 59-3t.

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.
Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.
January 28,

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush. Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 1001bs. seine and sewing Twine,
8 tons Iron, German and blister Steel,
25 kegs cut Nails, English Castings,
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

JOHN HUSKE.
October 14, 1829. tf.

Blanks for sale.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Dr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22, 1829—42-tf.

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.
Fayetteville, December 3.

Law of North Carolina.

An act to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the several counties within the State in the free white men thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Sheriffs of each county in this State shall hereafter be elected by the free white men of the county entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That the first election of sheriffs, under this act, shall take place at the usual time and places in each county for the election of members of the General Assembly, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, under the same rules and regulations as prescribed by law for conducting said elections, except that the returns shall be made to the Clerk of the County Court; and the election of Sheriff shall be under the inspection of such persons as the County Court shall appoint at its session next before the election; and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected by the County Court at its term next after the election; and if two or more persons shall have the greatest number of votes, and an equal number, the County Court, a majority of the acting justices being present, shall proceed to choose from the persons so having the greatest and equal number of votes, the person to act as Sheriff.

3. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the failure of the persons appointed to hold said election, or either of them, it shall be competent for a justice of the peace and two freeholders to supply the vacancy.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That the election of Sheriff shall take place in each county every two years, subject to the same rules and regulations as prescribed in the preceding section of this act; and the County Courts, or a majority of the acting justices of the county being present, shall be a competent tribunal to decide all contested elections under this act.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the person declared to be elected in manner aforesaid shall, in open court, at the same sessions at which he is so declared, enter into the bonds which now are, or hereafter may be required by law, and take the oaths heretofore prescribed by law for the qualification of Sheriffs; and until such bond shall be received by the court, no person declared to be chosen under this act shall be deemed to be Sheriff, or shall, on any pretence, enter on the duties of Sheriff; and if the Sheriff elect shall fail or refuse to enter into the bonds which now are, or may be hereafter required by law, on or before the second day of the term, the court, a majority of the acting justices of the county being present, shall forthwith proceed to elect a Sheriff, who shall enter into the several bonds required by law, and shall continue in office until the next regular election, and that it be the duty of said County Court to require said Sheriff to renew his bonds annually, and to produce the receipts from the Public Treasurer, county trustee and wardens of the poor, for the time being, in full of all monies by him collected, or which ought to have been by him collected, for the use of the State and county, and for which he shall have become accountable, a majority of the acting justices being present at the renewal thereof; and a failure in the sheriff elect to renew his bonds, or exhibit the aforesaid receipts, shall create a vacancy.

6. *And be it further enacted,* That such person only, and no other, who is of the age of twenty one years, and who has resided in the county in which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and shall be possessed of a freehold of at least one hundred acres of land in fee simple, shall be eligible to the office of sheriff.

7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Sheriff now in office in each county shall be and continue in office until the qualification of the first person elected in his county under this act, upon renewing his bonds for his additional term of service.

8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Sheriff, elected under this act, shall be convicted in the Superior or County Courts of a misdemeanor in office, the court may at their discretion, as a part of his punishment, remove him from office; and on any vacancy created by any means in the office of Sheriff, it shall be the duty of the Coroner of the county to execute all process directed to the Sheriff until the first session of the County Court next succeeding such vacancy; and it shall be the duty of the said County Court, at said session, a majority of justices being present, to elect a Sheriff to supply the vacancy for the residue of the term of two years, who shall possess the same qualifications and enter into the same bonds, and be subject to the same removal, as the Sheriffs regularly elected under this act; and should the court fail to fill such vacancy, the Coroner shall continue to discharge the duties of Sheriff until said vacancy shall be filled.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That any coroner required by this act to discharge the duties of sheriff, shall, before he enters on his duties as sheriff, at the County Court Clerk's office, five or more justices being present, take the same oath and enter into the same bonds that now are, or may hereafter be required of sheriffs regularly elected; and the oldest or first appointed coroner in each county shall be considered the coroner to discharge the duties of sheriff, and the proceeding shall be entered on record by the clerk.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That a majority of the acting justices in the several counties are hereby required to meet at the County Court which shall first be held after the election of sheriff, whose duty it shall be to receive from the sheriff elect the several bonds prescribed by law; and no person shall be considered as entitled to enter upon the discharge of the duties of said office until the several bonds required by law shall have been received by a majority of the said justices.

11. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the purview and meaning of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided always,* that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal the law, or any part of the law, which renders the magistrates liable for neglecting to take sufficient bonds and sureties of a sheriff or coroner.

From the Liverpool Courier, of December 16.

QUADRILLING.

At the London Court of Requests, last week, Mr. Nicholas Tubbs appeared before the commissioners upon a summons to show cause why he refused or neglected to pay the sum of 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, being the balance of an account alleged to be due from him to Miss Julia Slattery, of which account the following is a true copy, as it was handed into court on behalf of the plaintiff:

"Mr. Tubbs toe Miss Slattery.

1829 Jenwary toe Joon six munth in Strucshun toe Miss Tubbs	6	0	0
Dedukt cash and od thing	4	2	6
balans still doo	1	17	6

The court taking the singular orthography of Miss Slattery's account into its consideration, asked her what kind of "instruction" she had given Miss Tubbs?

"Oh dear!" said Miss Slattery—"*finishing* instruction of course. I am peculiar sorry to say that Miss Tubb's education had been neglected shameful through the perspicuity of her father, Mr. Tubbs here; and by her mama's desire I gave her the *coo de grace.*"

The Court: that was *finishing* her with a vengeance! You dont mean to say you killed her?

"Heavens above! what an orrible idea!" shrieked Miss Slattery. "*Me* kill her! Oh dear! No indeed, I never *gesticulated* such a thing."

The Court: then what do you mean, Madam, by saying you had given her the *coup de grace.*"

"Why, of course, I gave her the grace!" replied Miss Slattery. "All the grace she has got from me; for Miss Tubbs, poor thing! had been so shameful put about that she noo nothing.—But by my superior intuitions, and being herself extreme seditious in learning, she is now fit for any company; for I have gave her a grace in the bearing herself in the *ke-drille;* (query, *quadrille!*) and in the *resusciation* of her *fingering;* and in"—

The Court: Well, Mr. Tubbs, you hear what the lady says—and perhaps you understand her better than we do. What have you to say why we should not order you to pay her claim?

Mr. Tubbs: Why, I've got to say as this. Who employed she to be meddling and making with my darter?

Miss Slattery: Who *employed* me; I was not employed—I was *engaged,* Tubbs; and as I was engaged by your wife, who has more sense in her thumb-nail than you have in your whole body—Tubbs!

Mr. Tubbs: Very good, and now your worships I'll just take and tell you all about it. My wife says to me, Tubbs, says she, what do you think? I don't know, says I. Why, says she, there's a nice old lady up in Mrs. Davis's two pair front, wot's took a notion to our Bridget—that's my darter your worships. Well, says I, and what of that? for I keeps a *coal-shed* your worships, and does a trifle in salt fish and green grocery besides. Why, says my wife, says she, you know, Tubbs, Bridget's a big wench now; and if you'll let the old lady finish her up a bit in dancing and pannyforting, she'll take it out in coals and wedgytybles; says my wife to me—just so. And with that, I says to my wife, says I,—Shut your potatoe trap, Mrs. Tubbs, says I; and you mind your business, and let Bridget mind the shop; for I'll have no such tithery humming and gallivanting, I can and do assure you Mrs. Tubbs, says I.

No, but Tubbs, says she. Don't Tubbs me, says I; I'll have no more words about it—and with that I thought it were all dropped; till one morning as I were getting out of bed, I sees my wife's pocket hanging out from under her end of the bolster, and out of the slit of the pocket this here note were sticking:—[Note handed into court and read by the clerk:] "Miss J. Slattery's compliments to Mrs. and Miss Tubbses, and requests the honor of their company to a *quadrill party* on Friday evening."

Mr. Tubbs, in continuance: Blow me! your Worships, if you might'nt have knocked me down with a feather, you might indeed. So I crumples up the note, and I drops it into my wife's mouth—for she had got an ugly knack of sleeping with her mouth wide open, you'll understand; and I whips on my things, and down stairs I creeps, leaving her fast asleep with the note in her mouth; and off I goes to market to buy my green stuff and six sacks of white-eye potatoes—

Here the Court cut short Mr. Tubbs's narrative by peremptorily ordering him to state why he objected to pay.

"Why, because I laid a *nembargo* upon it!" replied Mr. Tubbs. "I sent her word time after time, if she quadrilled my Bridget, I would'nt be answerable; I quarrelled with Mrs. Tubbs, and I were everlasting blowing up Bridget. But what can one do agen three women? It were all of no use; say what I would, do what I could, my coals, cash, and turnips were *clandestinated* out of my house to pay for the *quadrilling* and I verily believe they'd have drilled me into a *quod*, if I had not put a stop to it by packing Bridget off to her uncle's at Northampton."

Evidence was then called to prove that he had repeatedly given Miss Slattery notice that he would not be answerable: and of course she was nonsuited.

From late London papers.

Powerful New Fire Engine.—The engine of Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson will be a steam-engine of about thirty horse power, which on an alarm being given, will be drawn forth by horses; and a light being first applied to the fuel, which will be always ready in the engine, the wheels as they revolve along will work the bellows and get up the steam, probably before it reaches the place of the fire, where it will perform as much work in forcing water, as could be performed by about 250 men! Such an engine, with a sufficient supply of water, must speedily extinguish any conflagration that can take place.

A horrible fog settled upon London, during nearly the whole of the 20th and 21st. Many accidents occurred. A drummer in the Guards was drowned near Blackfriar's Bridge; and a stone mason near Wandsworth. One of the Kennington coaches, though attended by link boys, was overset by going on the footpath; all the passengers were severely bruised, and some had broken ribs.

Rail Roads.—The very favourable experiments which have been made on the Liverpool and Manchester rail-roads, have induced a great number of other places to form similar projections. Many places are now getting up meetings for the purpose of applying for bills on the next session of Parliament, which if granted, will afford employment to thousands of the starving population of England.

Steam Carriages.—Even with a velocity of 30 miles an hour, journeys would be performed with a rapidity, the very thought of which makes the head giddy. In the latitude of Petersburgh or Stockholm, a person starting at sunrise in June from the western part of Europe, and travelling at this rate westward, would add one hour to the length of his day! Supposing the vehicle to proceed at half the full velocity during the night, 600 miles could be passed over in twenty-four hours. Three days would thus carry the traveller from Calais to Constantinople; and four days would suffice to transport him from the midst of civilization in Amsterdam, to a Tartar horde on the banks of the Wolga!

In London, lately, a respectable individual watched one *gin* shop, and saw, on the average, six individuals enter per *minute*, being equal to 360 in an hour.

FOREIGN.

Charleston, Jan. 26.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Robin Hood*, Capt. Evans, arrived at this port yesterday, sailed from Havre on the 27th Dec.

"It is rumored," says the *Courier Francais*, "that in order to remain in power, the Prince DePolignac would consent to relinquish the Presidency of the Council, and even the foreign department, and fill the post of Minister of the King's Household." It is further added, that with a view not to be taken unawares, and in order to maintain a certain degree of credit at Court, the Prince has solicited and obtained the reversion of the office of Grand Chamberlain, the present holder of which (Prince Talleyrand,) is far advanced in years, and has lately been attacked by a severe indisposition.

According to a letter from Marseilles, serious disturbances had occurred at Tunis. A conspiracy against the life of the Bey, with a view to raise his son to his place, had been discovered and prevented.

The death of the Cardinal De la Fare, Archbishop of Sens, is announced in a Paris paper; the funeral ceremonies took place in that city on the 14th December.

The British Parliament has been prorogued to the 4th of February. Extracts from English tory papers, copied into French journals, represent the cause of the postponement of the meeting of Parliament, to be an unwillingness on the part of the Duke of Wellington "to face the country that he has ruined." The *London Courier* says, the prorogation of Parliament was long since determined on, and that it was not occasioned by any recent occurrence.

Pensacola, Jan. 16.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. Ship Erie, Master Comd't, Connor, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, from Vera Cruz.

To the officers of the Erie, we are indebted for the following information.—The U. S. Ship Falmouth, Com. Elliott, and the Peacock, Capt. McCall, were at Vera Cruz on the 9th of December, the latter to sail for Tampico, the next day.—Com. Elliott was waiting for the arrival of Mr. Poinsett, from Mexico, and would bring him to the mouth of the Mississippi or this place—Mr. Poinsett was expected to be in Vera Cruz the first week in the present month. The Erie touched at Campeachy and Sisal for the purpose of making enquiry into the cause of the detention of the schooner Ajax. The explanations received were perfectly satisfactory and Capt. Connor thinks our commerce in that quarter will meet with no other obstacle. We regret to learn that no news had been heard of the Hornet, Capt. Norris, since the 9th Sept. at which time she slipped her cables and proceeded to sea—Mr. Harrison the American Vice Consul and several merchants with considerable money, were on board. We can have now no doubt that this fine vessel, her gallant officers and crew are lost.

The causes which have been operating to render the Government of Guerrero unpopular, with a large portion (perhaps majority) of the people (or rather army) of the United States of Mexico are supposed to be known. The project to accomplish which, the province of Yucatan is now in array, and for which the troops at Puebla, have lately risen, is "Centralism" by which for the present they wish to vest all power in *one individual—that individual* is to be St. Anna, and here is the proximate cause of the movements now in progress.

The large District of Campeachy, is commanded by St. Anna's brother-in-law, and there *the ball received its first impulse.* The truth is that there is no power known or felt in all Mexico—*but the Army.* The military power originates and prosecutes a revolution there, at its pleasure—"*the people*" have no existence!

While the Erie was at Vera Cruz, it was scarcely possible for the officer left in command during a temporary absence of Gen. St. Anna, at his country residence, to keep the troops from declaring for the revolt of Puebla. At Sisal the officers of the Erie understood that Guerrero had left the city of Mexico with 1500 men to march on Peubla and had ordered St. Anna to proceed from Vera Cruz with 500 men to meet him, having Peubla between them. Gen. St. Anna's brother-in-law declared his opinion, that the result would be the junction and co-operation of St. Anna's troops and those of Puebla and *the immediate and total overthrow of Guerrero's government!*

There is no doubt, that a bloody civil war is now raging in Mexico.

The following anecdote is related of Barington, the pickpocket:—Barington went to a cutler, and ordered an instrument of singular construction for which he promised the most liberal payment. The tradesman completed the instrument, and Barington called for it, examined, and approved, and paid for it according to bargain, without any demur at the price. The cutler rejoiced at having so excellent a customer, but his curiosity impelled him to ask Barington the use of the strange instrument. The answer was a candid one. "To pick pockets," and with these words, and a civil inclination of the head, Barington left the shop.—The cutler thought for a few minutes on the oddity of the affair, but satisfying himself soon, as men are wont to do with the reflection of the gain, he put his hand into his pocket to comfort himself with the touch of the price, and discovered to his unspeakable amazement and dismay, that he had been robbed of it together with a larger sum of money, by his liberal customer.

Death from Drunkenness.—On Friday night the 25th ult. died Richard Fulk, of Hocking county, Ohio. The deceased had during Christmas day, been drinking with his companions at Nelsonville, and on the following morning was found dead on his way into Hocking Co., *with his whiskey jug by his side.* What renders the awful event more to be noticed, his companions left him on the spot *alive*, on which he was found the following morning *dead!*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE

Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Brown presented a resolution of the Legislature of N. Carolina, instructing the Delegation from that State to procure the repeal of the duty on salt.

Mr. Iredell presented a resolution of the same Legislature, on the subject of counterfeit U. S. Bank orders, checks, or drafts.

Mr. Smith of Md. from the committee on Finance, reported the following bill:

A Bill to modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to repeal the duties on others.

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the 13th day of June next, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

1. On iron bolts not enumerated, and bars not manufactured by rolling, ninety cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

2. On iron in bolts not enumerated, and in bars manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, and all iron in slacks, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than bolts, and bars not manufactured by rolling, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

3. On hemp, at the rate of $40 per ton.

4. On molasses, 5 cents per gallon.

5. On sail duck, of Russia, (not exceeding 52 archeens each piece) $2 50.

On Ravens duck, (not exceeding 52 archeens each piece) $1 75.

On Holland duck, (not exceeding 40 yards each piece) three dollars.

6 On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except worsted stuff goods, carpeting, strouds, and two and three point blankets for the Indian trade, shall pay a duty of thirty-three and one-third per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of 25 per centum advalorem.

7. On all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported direct from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per cent., if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond it, and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents the square yard, and charged with duty accordingly.

8. On wool manufactured, six cents per pound, and all wool imported on the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and value, and shall pay the same rate of duty as other imported wool: *Provided*, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed eight cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

9. On clothing of all kinds, ready made, fifty per centum ad valorem.

10. On cotton bagging, three and three fourth cts. per square yard.

11. On coffee, three cents per pound.

12. On teas, imported in vessels of the U. States, direct from China, Souchong, and other black teas, twelve cents per pound; Imperial and Gunpowder teas, twenty-five cents per pound; Hyson and Young Hyson, twenty cents per pound; Hyson Skin and all other green teas, fourteen cents per pound

13. On strouds, and two and three point blankets for the Indian trade, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

14 On bombazine, and other worsted stuff goods, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

15. On woollen carpeting of all kinds, forty cents the square yard, and on all woollen stuff goods, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

16. On lead in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound.

17. On shot, manufactured from lead, three and a half cents per pound.

18 On red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, four cents per pound.

19. On manufactured flax, thirty-five dollars per ton.

20. On black glass quart bottles, one dollar per groce.

21. On salt, of fifty-six pounds the bushel, ten cts.

22. On Indigo, twenty-five cents per pound.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 19th day of May, 1828, as imposes an additional duty of fifteen cents per gallon; and so much of the same act as prohibits the drawback of duty on the exportation of any spirit, distilled in the U. States, from molasses, and also a drawback on any quantity of sail duck, less than fifty bolts, exported in any one ship or vessel, at any one time, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, iron, in bars, prepared for railways, be free of duty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, next, the duties heretofore imposed on the following articles, be discontinued, and that the same be admitted free of any duty:

On wines of all kinds, teas of all kinds, spices of all kinds; say mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, cassia, pepper, pimento, cayenne pepper, ginger, &c. &c., coffee, cocoa, almonds, currants, prunes, plums, figs, raisins, capers, dates, filberts, camphor, corks, books printed previous to the year seventeen hundred and seventy-five, bristles, gum Arabic, & all other gums, olive oil, quicksilver, silks of all kinds, China and porcelain, parts of watches, articles composed chiefly of pearls and precious stones, set or otherwise, laces other than coach lace, tin, in plates or sheets, bolting cloths, strouds, and two and three point blankets for the Indian trade, wampum for sale, linen cambricks, including handkerchiefs, lawns, gauze, Cashmere shawls from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, Canton crape, straw mats, manganese, crude salt petre, cream of tartar, opium, Peruvian bark, chronometers, sextants, amber, pine apples, juniper berries, and oil of juniper, cochineal, Italian and French crapes, Demijohns, essence of burgamot, and all other essences used as perfumes, gall nuts, ivory, unmanufactured, ox horns, and all other horns and tips, madder, salt, and turtle shell.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the duties on linens, of all kinds, shall be fifteen per centum ad valorem, any thing in any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all teas which may be in the public warehouses, on the 13th day of June next, shall, on delivery thereafter, pay the same rate of duty only, as is imposed by this act, on teas imported after that day; and teas which may be in the public warehouses, on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall be delivered after that day, free of all duty.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the said thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the advalorem duties imposed by law shall be estimated on the nett cost of any goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States.

Washington, Jan. 26.

A Debate of powerful interest has grown up in the Senate of the U. States. The ground of it is a resolution moved by Mr. Foot concerning Surveys of the Public Lands: but its interests arises from the painful turn that it has taken into a comparison of the merits of particular sections of the country in relation to each other and to the whole. Mr. Benton, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Webster, are the principal debaters. Mr. Hayne yesterday occupied the floor, to whom Mr. Webster is expected to reply to-day. On no occasion whatever, that we recollect, have the walls of the Senate Chamber been so completely filled with auditors of both sexes: at which our readers will hardly be surprised when they come to read the Debate, which we shall exert ourselves to lay at large before them.—*N. Int.*

Washington, Jan. 27.

The Debate continues in the Senate with unabated interest. Mr. Webster occupied the floor yesterday, until he gave way for a motion for adjournment. He will conclude to-day, we presume, and, although there be one or two other gentlemen prepared to speak, we doubt whether the debate, wide enough (Heaven knows) in its scope, will be of corresponding length. If it become any more interesting, another field must be found for it; for already the Ladies, too numerous for the ordinary accommodation, have usurped the places of the Members of the Senate. They did not, yesterday, after invading their sanctuary, take the Senators by their venerable beards, as the invaders of a Senate of eld once did, but they certainly drove them from their cerulean chairs.—*National Intelligencer.*

On the next day, Mr. Webster spoke 3 hours, in conclusion. Mr. Hayne replied, in a speech of about an hour, to which Mr. Webster briefly rejoined.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Webster rose, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President: A newspaper has been put into my hands this morning, purporting to be published by Duff Green, who is Printer to the Senate. In this paper I find an article referring to the debate of yesterday, and in that article I find it said, among other things equally false, that "Mr. Webster contended that the National Government was established by the People, *who had imparted to it unlimited powers over the States and the Constitution.*"

I am of opinion, sir, that we ought either to leave our seats here altogether, or to protect ourselves while in them from such wilful and atrocious calumnies by those who are admitted on our floor, and who receive, through our hands, large disbursements of the public money. It becomes us, sir, either to go home, and yield up our places to men of a better spirit than ourselves, or else to show that we will not be either bullied or slandered, by persons circumstanced like this publisher, out of the free exercise of the right of discussion.

I rise, therefore, sir, to give notice, that, on the next similar occurrence, which, judging from the past, may be daily expected, I shall make it the subject of a specific motion to the Senate. I should do so now, sir, if I followed the inclination of my own judgment; but it is thought by others, to whom I defer, that the course which I have thus adopted may, on the whole, be more advisable.

A message was received from the President transmitting a report of the Superintendent of the Patent Office, shewing the present state and condition of that office. It states that there appears an unexplained deficiency in the accounts of $4290.

When Mr. Foot's resolution again came up, Mr. Benton commenced a reply to Mr. Webster. Before he had concluded, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 29.

Mr. Webster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate will, on the fourth day of February next, proceed to the choice of a printer to the Senate.

[This resolution was offered, we presume, in consequence of Duff Green's having republished the article complained of on the day previous by Mr. Webster, and reaffirmed its truth.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

On motion of Mr. Dudley, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to communicate to this House, the report of the Engineer, charged with the superintendence of the work on the river Cape Fear.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. Storrs, from the committee on the subject of the 5th Census, made a report, accompanied by a bill to fix the rates of apportionment of members of the House of Representatives among the States after the expiration of the 22d Congress. Referred.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on the Militia, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the national defence, by organizing, arming, and establishing a uniform militia throughout the U. S., and to provide for the discipline thereof.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the pension roll the name of William Gadd, of North Carolina, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and that his papers accompanying the resolution presented at the last session of Congress in his favor, be referred to the said Committee.

Mr. Drayton of S. C. offered several resolutions on the subject of the Tariff, having in view a reduction of the duties on wool, molasses, cotton bagging, sail duck, and unmanufactured iron, hemp and flax.

Thursday, January 28.

Mr. Hoffman, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported "A bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department," the object of which is to re-organize the Board of Commissioners of the Navy. Three Commissioners of the Navy are to be appointed, who are to have each separate duties apportioned to him, viz: One to have charge of building, equipping, arming, and repairing Ships, another, of the establishment and construction of Navy Yards, Docks, Storehouses, &c. and a third, of the making of contracts for supplies. Other duties not enumerated to be apportioned to them, as the Secretary of the Navy may think proper. The said three Commissioners are, besides, whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall think proper, to be convened *as a Board*, for the consideration of such subjects, connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States, as may be submitted to them.

Friday, Jan. 29.

Mr. Coke, from the committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to abolish the office of Major General in the army of the U. States, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Deberry,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing Edlyne Willoughby, of North Carolina, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, on the pension list of the United States; and that his papers in the War Department be referred to the said Committee.

Washington, January 28.

The Tariff.—Contrary to the indications hitherto held out by the proceedings in Congress, it appears that the subject of a revision of the Tariff will be seriously agitated at the present session of Congress. A bill for that purpose has been reported in the Senate, by Gen. Smith, the Chairmrn of the Committee of Finance, of a very important character if it is likely to pass, of which likelihood we can form no opinion. The bill proposes to modify, from and after the 30th day of June next, the duties on Iron, in bolts, Hemp, Molasses, Sail-duck, Manufactures of Wool, all Cotton Cloths whatsoever, Wool unmanufactured, Clothing ready made, Cotton bagging, Coffee, Teas, Woollen carpeting, Shot, Flax, Salt, and some other articles. It proposes to abolish, from and after the passing of the act, all duties on iron, in bars, prepared for Railways; and, from and after the 30th day of June, 1832, to admit, *free of duty*, Wines of all kinds, Teas of all kinds, Spices, Coffee, Cocoa, various Fruits, Silks, China Laces, Tin, Salt, Canton Crapes, Linen Cambrics, Lawns, Gauze, and a variety of other articles.

This bill proposes measures of the deepest consequence; and, if seriously acted upon, will lead to great debates.

We have lately read a highly instructive and practical paper, in the shape of a Report from a Committtee of the Senate on the State of the Current Coins of the United States. This was accompanied by a bill proposing to enact such measures as are deemed by the committee necessary to remedy defects in the present system. As we cannot just now make room for the report, we have thought it proper to insert for general information, a copy of the bill which is now pending in the Senate:

A BILL in additon to the acts concerning Coins and the Mint.

Be it enacted, &c. That the copper coins of the United States shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debt and demand not exceeding ten cents, and for no greater sum.

Sec. 2. That the silver coins of the United States, less than a dollar, shall not be a legal tender for payment of any sum exceeding ten dollars

Sec 3. That, when any gold or silver coin of the United States shall be diminished in weight more than one twenty-fifth part of its full weight, such coin shall not be a legal tender.

Sec. 4 That no foreign coin whatever shall be a legal tender for payment of any debt or demand.

Sec. 5. That the first and third sections of this act shall be in force from the passing of the act; the fourth section shall be in force from the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one; and the second section shall be in force from the third day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

The Legislature of Louisiana assembled at Donaldsonville on the 4th inst—the Senate met in a tavern, and the House of Representatives in the Parish Court Room, the new State House being unfinished. Quorums of both Houses met on the first day, and the Senate elected Mr. Moreau Lislet, President, *pro tem.* of that body.

On the 6th inst. the acting Governor, A. Beauvais, tranmsitted his Message to both Houses. The first question of importance which engaged the attention of the Legislature, was, *who shall officiate as Governor for the remainder of* Mr. Derbigny's *term?* And here the two houses were at issue immediately. The Senate, by a vote of 10 to 5, declared that during a vacancy in the Executive Department, the President of the Senate, for the time, should *ex officio* administer the government—that such duties devolved on the *officer*, and not on the individual. When this resolution was sent to the House, they refused their concurrence by a vote of 18 against 17. After this decision of the House, they adjourned to the following Monday.

On the 7th, a bill to incorporate the Lake Ponchartrain Rail Road Company, was presented to the Senate, and it is said, was well received in that body. A charter would, no doubt, be granted by the Legislature.—*Charleston Courier.*

Tobias Watkins.—The case of Dr. Watkins has been again brought before the notice of the public, and it is probable, that another discussion will ensue from its revival. On Saturday, in the Supreme Court, Mr Richard S. Coxe, moved for a rule to be served on the Counsel of the United States to shew cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted to bring Tobias Watkins before the Court, in order to ascertain by what authority he was held in custody.

On the suggestion of Chief Justice Marshall, the further consideration of the motion was deferred until such time as the Attorney General should be present.

We understand that the application made by Mr. Coxe is principally grounded upon the argument so long discussed during the late trial of this case, and decided upon by the Justices of the Circuit Court, with respect to the common law jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of the United States within the District of Columbia.—*Telegraph*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Six in Hand.—Had the charioteer of the Sun thundered through our streets with his fiery steeds yesterday, he would scarcely have attracted more attention than did an elegant coach and six from Newark, drawn by six coal black coursers, and containing thirty two passengers—the seats of the vehicle, within and without, being calculated for the accommodation of that number. The driver showed himself a master of his craft. The coach was built by Messrs. Carter, Mitchell & Co., of Newark, N. J., who have recently established themselves in the business, and deserve great credit for this specimen of their workmanship. It is intended to run regularly as a daily stage between New York and Jersey City.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Jan. 29.

We learn that an experiment was this morning made on the Rail Road, with the which has been constructed to be propel by means of a sail. The wind being fair fresh, it was carried along at the rate of *ty miles an hour*, and excited a great deg admiration at the facility with which it managed. The experiment with the car be repeated this evening.

In addition, we have the gratification state, that Mr Beltzhoover, the keeper of Indian Queen Hotel, has been desired to vide accommodations for a number of bers of Congress, who design to take adv tage of the recess of the session of the H to visit the great and interesting work in neighbourhood of our city, this afternoon.

A Great Project.—We have perused interest, a pamphlet just issued from the York press, entitled "Correspondence the importance and practicability of a Road from New York to New Orleans which is embraced a report on the subj by De Witt Clinton, Esq., engineer." letter signed by several wealthy and influ tial citizens of N. York, is addressed to Clinton, soliciting his opinion of a rail through the Atlantic States to New Orl —and also requesting information rela to the geography, topography, and geol of the region through which the road sho pass, with an estimate of the probable of construction, and the general and l advantages which would result to the S n its route.

In answering these inquiries, Mr. Cl occupies more than twenty pages o pamphlet. The whole distance from N York to N. Orleans is computed to be miles. He estimates the cost of the ro having a stone foundation, at $20,000 mile; and the distance from New York Washington being 266 miles, its constru tion thus far would be 5,320,000 dollars. From Washington to New Orleans the d tance is 1201 miles, which the Engineer thinks might be formed with a wood fou dation, at a cost of 5000 dollars per mile mounting to 6,005,000. For bridges a contingencies 500,000 is added; making cost of a rail road from New York to N Orleans 11,825,000 dollars.—*Newark Sen*

The banking capital employed in t City of New York is 17,830,000 dollar In Philadelphia, it is 10,792,000—in Ba more, 9,700,000—and in Boston, 14,000,0 In dividends the New York banks sta first—Philadelphia second—Baltimore thi and Boston last, on the list. The New Yo and Philadelphia Banks average a little o six per cent.—and the Baltimore and B ton a little rising five. In New York, t whole amount of paper discounted for t last year was 119,000,000, in Philadelphi 67,000,000; in Baltimore 58,000,000; an in Boston 50,000,000. Total $295,000,000 Some idea of the business of these place may be formed from these data.

Bank Charters.—The Banks of Virginia of the Valley, and the N. Western Bank, ha applied to their Legislature to have their Cha ter renewed, and the Committee, to whom t subject was committed, by a single vote, r ported in favor of them.

New College.—We understand that the New College, to be styled the *Randolph Macon College*, the bill for the incorporation of which passed the H. of Delegates yesterday, has private subscriptions to the amount of 50 to 60,000 dollars. It has received very handsome contributions for its establishment, from N. Carolina and Virginia. It is to be located in Boydton, Mecklenburg County Va. It has received the warmest support from the Methodist Church—it was originally proposed by the Methodist Conference—but its friends disclaim all sort of scholastic connection with that Society—and the strong vote which it received in the H. of Delegates yesterday, shows the efficacy of the Ryder proposed by Mr. Atkinson of Isle of Wight. There is little risk in asserting, that without that Ryder, (for cutting off the institution from all Theological Professorships) the bill would not have received the sanction of the House of Delegates.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A most atrocious and daring attempt was made, yesterday morning, to rob the early Union Line Stage from Baltimore for this city. A little before day-break, the Stage was beset, on the road, between Baltimore and the first Turnpike Gate, by six ruffians, who attempted to stop the horses, and in the attempt fired two pistols, by one of which the driver was shot in the thigh, whilst the bullet from the other passed near his head. With courage and firmness, however, he maintained his seat, kept the horses at speed, until he reached the turnpike gate, leaving the villains behind, the passengers not being aware of his situation till some time after he received the wound.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The population of the City of N. York, is estimated at 200,000, the number of taverns and other places of retailing spiritous liquors, is about 3000, being equal to one for every 66 inhabitants.

On the 17th inst. in the neighbourhood of Malaga, Gloster County, New Jersey, a man of the name of Comer got *drunk*, drove his wife and seven children forth in the night, set fire to his dwelling, and was crushed and burnt to death under the roof which fell upon him, in flames.

Mr. Teackle, of the House of Delegates of Maryland, has made a report, proposing to establish a great Bank in the State, to be called "The Bank of Maryland." According to the scheme, this institution is to be managed by the State, and is to make loans on the real property of the different counties.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1830.

SPEECH OF MR. GASTON,

In the Legislature of North Carolina, on the bills to extend the Charters of the Banks.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gaston observed, that it might not be amiss to correct some misapprehensions which prevailed with respect to the origin of this Bill, and of another of a similar kind, in relation to the State Bank. At the last session, the Legislature passed an act for the appointment of Commissioners to represent the State in the general meeting of the Stockholders of these Institutions; and enjoined it upon these Commissioners to use all their exertions to prevent a too rapid collection by the Banks, and a too early closing of their business. In June last, these Commissioners attended the general meeting of the Stockholders at this City. It was anxiously desired by the principal Stockholders to terminate all banking operations and to adjust their concerns as speedily as the nature of their business would permit. For this purpose, they proposed that an assignment should be made of all the corporate funds to Trustees, who should collect and pay debts, liquidate all claims, and settle with the Stockolders. This proposition, recommended by many other motives, was said to be imperiously required by the consideration that the charter expired on the 1st of Jan. 1835, and that it was their duty as well as their interest to set their house in order before that day. But our Commissioners, obeying our instructions, most strenuously resisted the proposition, and pressed upon the stockholders to postpone a decision until after this *then* approaching session of the Legislature. Among the reasons urged for this postponement, were the necessities of the debtors, the pressure of the times, and the apprehended increase of distress from a rapid withdrawal of the circulating medium. And to obviate the objection arising from the near approach of the day on which the charters of the Banks must expire, our Commissioners assured the Stockholders of the perfect confidence which they entertained that we would not hesitate to give a further day for the collection and payment of debts. The Commissioners succeeded—the decision was postponed, and the Stockholders are to meet again to pass upon this proposition as soon as our session shall close.

The Bills in question do not therefore come from the Banks, nor owe their existence to any application from them.—These Institutions ask nothing at our hands. They know when their chartered powers are to cease, and they are competent to take care of their interests, and provide for the performance of their obligations without any special help from us.

The true question is—the only enquiry should be—whether this interference of ours is called for by considerations of public policy? Rhetorical invectives, and florid declamation cannot aid us in solving this question. They may enliven a dull discussion, they may amuse the fancy or gratify resentment, but they assist not the judgement in coming to a correct conclusion.

No one was more thoroughly satisfied than himself, that the Banking system which had been pursued in this State had been productive of numerous and severe mischiefs. The system itself was wrong, and could not but terminate in evil. Banks were established, multiplied, kept up, and enlarged, not with a view to afford legitimate facilities to commerce, but to make accommodation loans, and to manufacture paper money. The state descending from its high station had entered into an unholy alliance with individual corporators, and had urged, encouraged and sanctioned a most pernicious course of operations. All who wanted to borrow, and could give security, were accommodated. Issues and re-issues of notes were thrown out to make money plenty. While this vicious course continued, nothing was so popular as the Banks. Their paper depreciated; but no matter, it would pay debts and buy produce. Fictitious credit was created, extravagance encouraged, and old fashioned industry made to give place to wild speculation; but the State made large dividends, men spent money freely, and no one thought of pay-day, provided he could but discharge the interest on his loan. It is impossible to say when or how this would have ended, but for a cause over which the State had no control. The Bank of the U. States received the paper of these Institutions, demanded payment, and would receive no denial. After every temporary expedient had failed, no alternative remained for the Banks but to call on their debtors to make payment—not all at once, but in small instalments. Then public favor was succeeded by public hatred. Then these beneficent Genii who had thrown open the doors of their vaults at every call of "open sesame," were converted into unpitying monsters that fattened upon the life-blood of helpless victims. May we take a lesson from the past to avoid the like errors hereafter. But it is idle to recriminate, and silly to vent our unavailing anger. The mischiefs of this pernicious system now exist. How are these mischiefs to be cured? This is an inquiry worthy of all our attention, and demanding the exercise of our best judgment.

It is proper to bear in mind, that more than $700,000 of the property of the State is embarked in these Institutions. True, it was unwisely embarked in them. The State had no business to engage in bank ing operations. But there it is, and it is our bounden duty to take care that it should receive no detriment. It is to this proper only that every friend to the State must look as furnishing the funds for the future improvement of its moral and physical condition. Its preservation is an object that cannot be disregarded, without incurring the heaviest responsibility.

The paper issued by these Banks and yet in circulation, certainly exceeds a million—and if none has been lost must amount to fourteen hundred thousand dollars. It constitutes the great mass of the currency of the State. Its character must affect all the monied operations of the country. Its gradual or rapid withdrawal will produce the most important effects on all contracts, and on the value of every species of property.

There is due to these institutions upwards of four millions of dollars. Few are so mad or so wicked as to contemplate any scheme for preventing the payment of these debts. It is the duty of the Directors of the Banks to have them collected, and if they be not paid voluntarily, the law must be resorted to in order to enforce their collection. Now it is a settled rule of law, that a corporation deriving its existence solely from the will of the Legislature that created it, can neither sue nor be sued—can perform no act of any kind, after the day when its legal existence terminates. In order then to secure the receipt of what may be due, and to satisfy the demands of their creditors, the Banks must proceed by an energetic course of action to wind up their affairs, so that nothing may remain to be done when the 1st of January 1835 shall arrive. They may avoid this inconvenience, by adopting an alternative which will perhaps answer *their* purposes; what they possess they may assign, and a Court of Equity will compel the assignees to perform any honest trust. They may therefore transfer all their property, in trust, to make sales, to collect debts, pay off all they owe, and divide the surplus among their Stockholders. Whatever others may think of an assignment, he should regard it, at the present moment, as a measure fraught with alarming consequences. It could not be expected of assignees, acting under a severe personal responsibility, to shew the same lenity, or exercise the same discretion in collecting debts, as may be practised by the Board of Directors. There may be serious difficulty in finding assignees worthy of so vast a trust, who could be induced to undertake it, and the property of the State and of our Citizens embarked in these institutions, might be exposed to great jeopardy. But above all, a dangerous depreciation of our currency, and its rapid retirement from circulation, would probably be the result of such an assignment. At present, our currency is in a sound state, for the Banks are able to pay their notes, and there is a short and effectual legal remedy for compelling payment. But when the corporate funds shall be in the hands of assignees, they cannot be compelled to pay but through the medium of a tedious and expensive suit in Equity, and only then out of the proceeds as they are realised. An assignment will naturally excite alarm, create distrust and be followed by depreciation. And when the notes of the transferring Bank shall be received by the assignees, they will have no right to re-issue them—and thus the notes would be speedily altogether withdrawn from circulation.

Without an assignment, the Banks cannot collect ALL that is due to them by the day when their charters expire, but by beginning without loss of time to demand considerable instalments, and enforcing the payment of them by rigorous measures. Who may be broken down by such a course, who may be involved in their fall, what ruinous sacrifices of property may be occasioned, what confusion and misery may be spread throughout the community, no one can predict with precision. But every man who is not destitute of feeling, and who takes an interest in the prosperity of his country, must earnestly hope that these calamities may be prevented. An assignment will no doubt be productive of less confusion and distress, but an assignment nevertheless must cause not a little embarrassment and public mischief. The true remedy seems, therefore to be, that which our Commissioners have indicated. Let the corporate existence of the Institutions be extended beyond the present term, for *the sole purpose* of enabling them to sue and be sued, to make collections and pay debts. Let us avail ourselves of the occasion, while proposing this restricted extension of their charter, to impose such terms as shall secure our embarrassed citizens from caprice and oppression, produce a gradual retirement of the notes from circulation, insure a faithful discharge of duty on the part of the Corporations, and make it their interest to cooperate with our views of public policy. Time—time is the great lenitive of all human evils. The mischiefs of our present condition can be cured but by prudence, forbearance, industry and economy. Afford an opportunity for these remedies to operate, and all that we can reasonably hope for may be attained.

The Legislature cannot alter the charters but by consent of the Corporations. Of course it must be left to them to say whether they will accept of the prolongation offered under the restrictions with which it is accompanied. If the restrictions be reasonable, there is a rational certainty that the offer will not be refused, and it is our business to take care that they be reasonable.

Should the result be security to the public funds, & tranquility to the public mind, a mitigation of present distress, a gradual improvenent in the condition of our citizens, and the prevention of those portentous calamities which seem to be impending, we may without envy, resign to others the glory of chivalric daring. Let it be their boast to beard lions and attack monsters,

"Hydras, Gorgons, and Chimeras dire!"

while ours is the mild gratification of doing good to those whom it ought to be our delight, at is certainly is our duty, to assist and protect.

The Register of Debates.—We understand that, from what occurred in debate on the floor of the Senate yesterday, an impression exists in the mind of at least one member of that body, that the "Register of Debates" is *defunct*. As it is a favorite of ours, which we cherish with a sort of parental fondness, we embrace the earliest opportunity to relieve the minds of its friends from anxiety in relation to it. We take pleasure in stating, for the information of those who have shown such an interest in this work, (which we believe to be of great and increasing value to the country) that it is alive, and likely to do well. Three volumes have been published; a fourth is well under way; and, if Congress sit long enough, the fifth also will be issued from the press before they adjourn.—The sixth (comprising the debates of the present session) will be ready for the press so soon as the present session ends, and will be delivered at the next session of Congress. In the three volumes already published, the proprietors have sustained, notwithstanding the very liberal subscription by the House of Representatives, a loss of several thousand dollars. They have not been deterred by it from a prosecution of the work. They look with confidence to the future sale of the work to indemnify them.

National Intelligencer.

Superior Court Circuits.—The arrangement of the Circuits lately announced in the Raleigh Star, and copied into this paper, was made by mistake. The following is the arrangement agreed to by a majority of the Judges for the Superior Court Circuits for the present year:

Spring.	*Autumn.*
Edenton, Judge Norwood,	Judge Mangum,
Newbern, Strange,	Donnel,
Raleigh, Martin,	Daniel,
Hillsborough, Donnel,	Strange,
Wilmington, Mangum,	Martin,
Morganton, Daniel,	Norwood,

It is hoped that the Editors of papers who have given circulation to the former arrangement, will do likewise with this correction.

In our next paper we mean to publish one of the very interesting speeches delivered in the Senate of the U. States on Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the Public Lands—and will follow it up by the publication of one or two other speeches on each side of the question, in succeeding numbers; for the purpose of furnishing our readers with a full view of this all-engrossing subject.

A letter from one of the South Carolina Delegation in Congress, to his correspondent in Columbia, dated 10th ult., says—"Gen. Jackson's message contains some principles that no name or party can make me swallow—I will not, and you shall see it."

When Gen. Jackson was elected, it was as little to be expected that a South Carolina member of Congress would be found within the short space of one year, objecting to his *principles*, as it was that a Governor of Massachusetts, in his annual Message, would approve of them. Yet such are the facts.—"Times change, and men change with them."

Tennessee.—The amount of the deficiency of the late Cashier of the State Bank has not yet been ascertained. But it was reported at upwards of a hundred thousand dollars; and that the securities had employed counsel, believing that they are not liable, because it could not be ascertained when the money was drawn out of Bank. Mr. Berryhill, who was appointed Cashier in place of Col. Parish, had resigned, in consequence of the Legislature requiring security from him to an unlimited amount. Nicholas Hobson was elected in his stead.

The Senate had adopted a resolution, 10 votes to 7, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, in Congress, to oppose the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States, in case any attempt should be made for that purpose.

In joint meeting of the two Houses, it was resolved, by a vote of 44 to 16, to recommend to the people to vote, at the next election, for or against calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

Sunday Mails.—Up to the 22d ult. ninety two petitions had been received in Congress on this subject, viz: From New Hampshire 4, Massachusetts 8, Connecticut 12, Vermont 6, New Jersey 2, New York 28, Pennsylvania 13, North Carolina 4, Kentucky 3, Tennessee 1, Ohio 11.

Literary.—A "Friend in Montgomery" has sent us the original of the following letter, with a request to have it published. We comply, as far as it is in the power of types feebly to represent the original:

December the 24 1829 you rote to me to Send my Ercont over wich j will Send it Az you wish to nowe the Ermount j com to you house on perpas to tell you What my Ercont wos but you never namet but j will Send you the Ermo int of all you owe me yis $20:50 cts and two bbarrels of corn and you may have it shels or j will take it in the yare Jest wich you please and j have hird that you Said when you pay me if j Ever put my foot in your house you will order me out Sowe j do not Cear howe Soon you pay me and then j will never give you the chance of it

---

After this, who will say that it is necessary for Congress to make an appropriation for purposes of Education?

The letter writer of the Boston Courier thus describes Mr. Chilton, of Kentucky, in his late effort *on the mileage bill*, to convince the House of Representatives that six dollars a day was *per diem* enough. We need not add, that he failed in his undertaking:

"It is necessary to say its real father abandoned it to its fate, without more ado. Not so the patriarch and apostle, the persecuted genius of retrenchment, Mr. Chilton. Armed with his once rejected amendment, he boldly took the floor, and, proposing to reduce the pay of the members to six dollars, he launched forth into the most extravagantly oratorical, and piteous metaphorical language, that ever split the ears of the groundlings. The sweat poured from his sunken face on which the deep lines of thought are so indelibly engraved, insomuch that his more immediate neighbours left their seats and retired to higher localities. The tremendous power of his eloquence, the whirlwind of his passion, the dolorous expression of his face, and the dulcet, silver [not sylvan] tones of his sweet voice, alternately shook the House to its centre, and made the members writhe in their seats, with the excitement of their feelings. Such a wonderful exhibition of Nature's untutored oratory was never before made public, even by Mr. Chilton. He not only out-Heroded Herod, but out-Chiltoned Chilton; and when he had finished, so prodigious had been the effect, that no one offered to reply. He reiterated, in concluding, his previous abjuration, that the House would in mercy to themselves permit this to pass, and if, by his efforts in its favor, his political grave was dug and he sunk into it, he sunk with pleasure, for he knew that future times would do justice to his motives!" So saying, he—drank a tumbler of water and, sat down.

Alexander Smyth of proclamation memory, presented a memorial to the Virginia Convention, praying that a clause in the proposed constitution, which provides, that none but a native citizen can be elected Governor of that State, be struck out. He states that he is a foreigner, and though he does not wish to be Governor, yet that he should feel aggrieved if declared ineligible. It was not stricken out.

FROM THE OXFORD EXAMINER.

MR. SENATOR BROWN—*once more.*

As there is nothing in style that we more abhor, than the running down a figure of speech; so there is nothing in real life that we would sooner avoid, than insulting a prostrate man, or joining in the hue and cry which denounces an unpopular one. We most sincerely wish that we could canvass the merits of the late Senatorial election, without interfering with the personal character of Mr. Brown—that we could hold up to public reprobation, the delinquency of the members of the Assembly who have elected him without inflicting, at the same time, a pang upon the feelings of an honorable and sensitive gentleman, such as we believe him to be. Our situation compels us to avow what we know and think of the public acts of public men, and acting under an impression of duty, we have been constrained to say, that in the election of Mr. B. the General Assembly has either misunderstood or disregarded the wishes and *interests* of the People of North Carolina. While honesty and independence force from us this declaration of our opinions, we do not intend to be held responsible for the opinions of others, merely because they have found a place in our paper. We have never said, nor do we believe, that Mr. Brown is so greatly inferior to all the other gentlemen voted for as Senators; but we do think there are many men in North Carolina, who for talents, experience, weight of character, and every other desirable qualifications, ought to have been preferred to him; and we do not hesitate to mention Mr. Murphey as one of them. And, the wailing of the Journal, and the abjurgation of the Minerva to the contrary notwithstanding, we do insist upon the propriety of debating this subject before the tribunal of popular opinion, and if in such an investigation, Mr. B. must go to the wall, it is his misfortune and not our fault—in the language of Lawyers it is *damnum absque injuria.*

Now as far as we are concerned in this controversy, we wish it distinctly understood that our principal, nay, our sole object has been to reprehend the conduct of the Legislature. The acceptance, by Mr. B. of the Senatorial trust, was a thing to be expected as a matter of course, and in this respect we hold him blameless; but we do require, and we shall persist in demanding of the members of the General Assembly, some satisfactory account of the reasons which influenced their selection. The *people* wish to see to the bottom of the jugglery that has been played off in this affair, and if our press can aid them in the investigation, it shall be at their service.

We cannot conclude this article without adverting to another most original notion of a Correspondent of the Minerva. He seems to apprehend that a free exposure of the deficiencies and disqualifications of our representatives will tend to depreciate still farther the already degraded character of North Carolina. Now if we have made a true guess at the writer, he is professedly a great admirer of Virginia politics, and we presume of Virginia manners also—and we take leave to say to him, that if the Virginia delegation in Congress occupy a prominent standing, it is mainly attributable to the fact, that in that State the characters of public men are canvassed with unlimited freedom; and of consequence, nothing but genuine merit can long sustain a man in the public favor. And if we are doomed, as that writer would have it, to follow where Virginia leads, let us not confine ourselves to the imitation of her *faults* alone.

Supreme Court.—George Hooper of New Hanover, has received a County Court Licence.

A Mr. Course, the confidential clerk of a commercial house in Paris, received on the 6th December 15,000 francs to make some purchases, and pay some invoices. The unfortunate man entered a gaming house, lost the sum, and went the next morning to the Champs Elyses, where he blew his brains out. He was 25 years of age.

Value of wild animals.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, states that the Menagerie of Messrs. Doolittle & Co. was sold at auction, 12th inst. terms cash. The whole concern brought $12,605: in most cases the wagon, sign and cage were sold with the animals. The elephant brought $7,000: 3 young leopards, $100 each: African lion, 2,000; royal tiger, 1400: white bear, 1000: hyæna, 100: male and female leopard, 500: ostrich skin, 60. Dandy Jack and Shetland poney, 100: Dandy Jack Jr. and poney, 95: lot of small animals, 50.

A sharper named Erastus Cutt lately stole a horse in Ohio—took him to market—and sold him to the right owner in the disguise of a *new tail* and a *painted face.*—This was the "keenest *Cut* of all."

DIED,

In Cheraw, on Tuesday last, Mr. LAWRENCE HORN.

In Newbern, on Monday morning the 25th ult., in the 20th year of his age, GEORGE POLLOCK ALVESTONE BURGWIN, eldest son of John Burgwin, Esq., of that town.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED up to January 27, Brigs Hercules from St. Barts, Hope from Porto Rico, Pilgrim from Surrinam, Mary from Boston, Louis from Guadaloupe, President Manning from New York. Schooners Don Quixote from St. Barts, Fair Play from Ragged Island, Laura from Martinique, Feefield from N. York, Wm. Henry from Richmond, Rover from Philadelphia, York from Charleston, Dorcas from do., Yorick from do.

CLEARED, Brigs New England for Matanzas, Antelope for Cuba, Cadmus for Porto Rico, Independence for Port-au-Prince, Susan & Jane for Martinique, Fisher for Guadaloupe, Frances Ellen for St. Barts. Schooners Volga for Porto Rico, Hussar for Charleston, New England for Havana, Bellona for Guadaloupe, Jane for St. Rarts, Cuba for Matanzas, Felicity for Baltimore.

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
February 4, 1830. 61tf.

Notice.

MR. H. LEETE is fully authorised to collect all debts due to me in Fayetteville and the surrounding country. All persons indebted to me are requested to call on him, at Mr. Curtis's Store, and make payment.

M. MAC LEAN.

29th Jan. 1830.

Coach, Saddle, and Harness Making.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having entered into copartnership in the above branches of business, they will continue the Saddle and Harness Making in the house now occupied by David L. Evans, two doors west of Liberty Point, and the Coach Making Business in the house one door west of Mr. Cade's Tavern. They pledge themselves, that all work entrusted to their care in either of the above lines of business, shall be promptly, neatly, and substantially executed, having employed first rate workmen in the different branches.

DAVID L. EVANS,
JAMES SUNDY.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1, 1830.—61-tf

Sent to Fayetteville,

FROM *HEWSON'S OFFICE, Petersburg*, No. 18. 31, 34, a prize of 200 Dollars in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, NO. 1.

Was enclosed to a gentleman residing in Fayetteville. All orders will meet with the same attention.

DRAWN NUMBERS,
3, 18, 26, 48, 45, 30, 32, 34, 31.
No. 3, 18, 26, Capital Prize of 15,000 Dollars.
Petersburg Jan. 27.

30,000 DOLLARS!

GREAT UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Second Class,
Draws on Saturday, the 6th of February.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	30,000	DOLLARS,
1	do of	10,000	DOLLARS,
		5,000	DOLLARS,
		4,000	DOLLARS,
		3,000	DOLLARS,
		2,450	DOLLARS,
5	Prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5	do of	800	DOLLARS,
10	do of	500	DOLLARS,

Prizes of 400—300—200—100, &c.
Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters*, $2 50.
For sale. Tickets to draw Prizes, in a variety of numbers, by

B. W. Hewson.

PETERSBURG, Va.

February 1, 1830.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty sold*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	5
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	28	30
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	5½	6½
Beeswax	-	do		20
Butter	-	do	10	15
Bagging	-	yard	17	24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8	8 60
Corn	-	bushel	40	45
Copperas	-	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	95	1
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 40	4 75
Fine	-	do	3	4
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5	7
Mullet, none	-	do		
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4
10 by 12	-	do	6	6 25
Iron	-	100 lb	5	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 50	3
Flotant	-	do	2	2 50
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	6	7
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	6½	7½
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	28	30
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	7 50	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	22½	25
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	20
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	8
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 25	7 50
Others	-	do	7	7 25
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	4	4 50
Rags	-	lb	5	6
Shot	-	Bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		75
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	75	
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ¼ x	-	box	14	16
Wheat	-	bushel	60	65
Whiskey	-	gallon		26½
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malega	-	do	70	80

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem.
Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

Blanks for sale.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6 m.

☞ Take Notice.

WHEREAS, persons owning lands on the banks of the Cape Fear River do frequently, and contrary to law, fall timber into the said river, and thereby obstruct the navigation, and involve the Cape Fear Navigation Company in considerable expense in removing the same—therefore, this is to give notice, that from and after this time, the said Company are determined to prosecute to the uttermost extent of the law, all persons so offending; and a reward of Five Dollars will be paid, on conviction, to any person giving information of the same to the Subscriber. By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*

December 17, 1829. 54-3m.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

The Christian ALMANACK,

FOR 1830,

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

October 8. 44tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bols. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto,
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday the 1st day of March next, I will sell at the Court House Door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following *TRACTS OF LAND*, lying in the Districts of Lock's Creek, Flea Hill, Willis Creek, Rockfish, and 71st District, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1828, together with all costs and charges, viz:

Lock's Creek District.

148 acres on Sandy creek, listed by David Horne, tax due,	$0 88
200 on do. by Abraham Leaden,	83
490 joining Autery and others, 300 manor plantation, 200 on Cape Fear joining McAlister, listed by Henry Nunnery,	13 17
50 on Burkhorn, by Merida Odum,	1 30
110 on do by Malcom Purcell,	1 00

Flea Hill District.

1007 on Horsepen branch and 44 joining D. McNeill, by John Carouth,	1 23
200 on do. do. by John Davis	1 36
575 on Great & Little creek, by Jas Geddie	1 69
199 on Flat Swamp, by Bryant Guy,	76
100 joining Henry Elliott, by Ezekiel King,	2 75
123 joining Matthew King, by Jos. N. King,	2 34
840 on Bain's Marsh, by Alex'r McPhail,	3 40
460 joining Carouth, by do do. for the heirs of John McPhail,	87
266 joining H. Griffin, by Mary McCorquedale	1 01
175 on Black River, by John McKethen,	33
75 Swamp, by John Norman,	71
100 on Mingo joining Trapwell, by John Pope,	79
18 joining Henry Elliott, by Joshua Taylor,	81
50 joining Gardner and others, unlisted, the estate of John McKay,	57

Willis Creek District.

143 on Cape Fear, by Daniel Butler,	4 08
300 west side C. F. Gray's crk, by Wm Brantly	76
200 joining D. Thames, by Jas. Chapman,	4 06
222 on Dunn's Creek, and 1 unimproved Lot, Fayetteville, Cool Spring, by B. Chapman,	7 50
195 joining Thames, by Wm. Jordan,	74
156 east side Cape Fear, by Thos. Taylor,	3 28

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By A. BLACK, D. S.

Rockfish District.

330 Rockfish & Gillis branch, by Dunc Black,	3 65
200 Rockfish, by Nancy Campbell,	76
200 ditto. by William Carman,	76
970 ditto. & Jumping gully, 100 on falls Rockfish, 3000 on big and little Rockfish, 180 Rockfish Mills, due for 1827 and 1828, by Thomas Davis,	28 76
100 Little Rockfish, by Thomas Davis for the estate of Wilkinson,	19
150 Broad branch, by Duncan Mac Arthur,	57
45 Camden road, by Elizabeth Newberry,	25
2462½ Beaver creek, by Malcom McPherson,	7 12
90 Sandy Run, by William Simmons,	94
500 joining the Ellison survey, by Samuel and Alexander Williams,	2 53
81 Espie's creek, by Jno. Mac Neill,	89

Seventy-First District.

2800 Beaver creek, by D. Kay,	7 56

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By D. GILLIS, D. S.

December 31, 1829. 56ts.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sal by E. J. HALE

January 14.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4 4 5-4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8 4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [ticings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples,
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

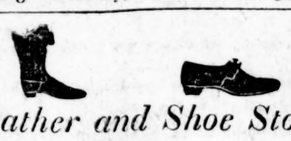
Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 Cask Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
	Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

DR. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair*.

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capiliary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c.

D J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829. 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Auction & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St. Domingo, do.
20 do. and 10 bbls. old white, do.
20 barrels loaf Sugar,
20 do. Coppers,
10 casks Rice,
10 bags black Pepper,
5 do. Alspice,
50 kegs cut Nails,
40 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coil of bale Rope,
12 qr. chests Hyson Tea,
10 do. imperial and gun powder Tea,
25 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
3 qr. casks Port Wine.

October 8, 1829. 44tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Bedsteads, Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families on private conveyances passing through this place on moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the *wasting* diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12tf

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Canal is now open for navigation.

The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by vessels within those dimensions, and drawing 7 feet water.

The rates of toll have been fixed so low, as to make it the cheapest, as well as the most expeditious and safe channel of communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. Any information in relation to the canal, rates of toll, &c. may be had on application at the company's office, No. 41 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Horses for towing may always be hired at a low price at either end of the canal.

ROBERT M. LEWIS, President
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary. Nov. 3—3tc

Baltimore, Washington & Georgetown New Line of Coaches.

Through from four and a half to five hours.

WILL leave Lyford's FOUNTAIN INN, Light Street, on Thursday, 6th inst. at half past 3 o'clock in the morning, for Washington, and continue to run daily; at the same time, will leave Brainard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, (near the President's House,) for Baltimore.

☞ Books kept at the above places, and also at the Stage Office, No. 2, south Calvert street, for the reception of passengers' names.

☞ Fare two dollars and fifty cents.

Nov. 3—50-13t

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.